PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2001-059325
(43)Date of publication of application : 06.03.2001

(51)Int.Cl. E04F 13/08

(21)Application number : 2000-229031
(22)Date of filing : 27.11.1995

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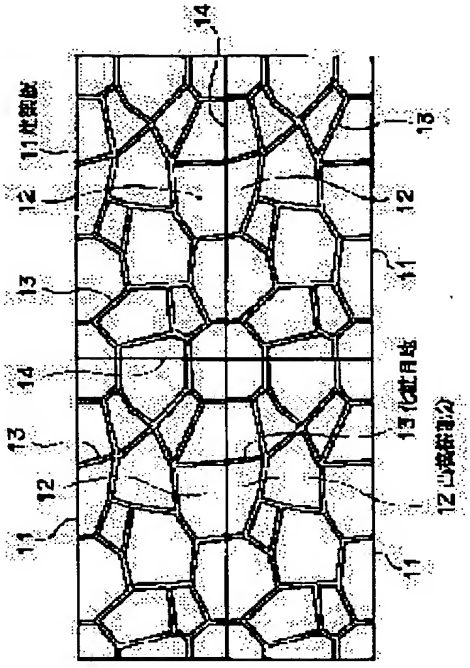
(54) BUILDING PLATE

(57)Abstract:
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To finish a beautiful wall surface in which a pattern is not discontinuous at the joint of building plates, and the joint of the building plates is less conspicuous.
SOLUTION: A building plate 11 is formed by pressing a cement forming material by a pattern, and an uneven pattern formed on its surface is realized by arranging projecting pattern parts 12 of various shapes and different size across decorative joints 13. The projecting pattern part 12 and the decorative joints 13 of each side part are formed so that the projecting pattern parts 12 and the decorative joints 13 of upper and lower and right and left four side parts of each building plate 11 are continuous to the projecting pattern parts 12 and the decorative joints 13 of other building plates 11 when a plurality of the building plates 11 are stuck on a wall surface. In addition, steps generated by the dispersion in thickness in a joint 14 of the building plates 11 are less easily conspicuous by forming a chamfered part shallower than the decorative joints 13 on a surface edge part of each side of the building plate 11.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]	25.07.2000
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]	21.01.2003
[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]	
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* NOTICES *

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2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]
[Claim 1] The building board characterized by to form the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of each **** concerned so that the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of other building boards with which a concavo-convex encaustic pattern of the two side section with which either [at least] the upper and lower sides or right and left of each building board face in a building board in_which a concavo-convex encaustic pattern which has pointing was formed on a front face when sticking two or more building boards on a wall surface was compared by it may follow.
[Claim 2] A concavo-convex encaustic pattern formed in a front face of each building board A longitudinal joint during each convex encaustic block is the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of a horse joint which is not connected with one straight line. In one [at least] side section of right and left of each building board A building board according to claim 1 characterized by having formed so that a divided convex encaustic block and a convex encaustic block which is not divided might be made intermingled, and arranging and forming a longitudinal joint of a convex encaustic block which is not divided in the fragmentation side edge section of a divided convex encaustic block.
[Claim 3] A building board according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by forming a bed joint in the side section of either upper and lower sides of each building board, and not forming a bed joint in the side section of another side.
[Claim 4] A building board according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by having formed male real part in the side section of either right and left of each building board, and forming female real part in the side section of another side.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]
[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the building board in which the concavo-convex encaustic pattern which has pointing was formed on the front face.
[0002]
[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the building board of a ceramic industry system has many things it was made to raise appearance design nature by forming concavo-convex patterns, such as a brick tone and a **** tone, by press forming by the template. The thing of the same pattern is mass-produced using the same template, and such a building board is made to give concavo-convex patterns, such as a brick tone and a **** tone, to the whole wall surface by sticking many building boards of the same pattern on a wall surface.
[0003]
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Recently, from diversification of consumer needs, as shown in drawing 7 , the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of the building board 1 is changed irregularly, and there are some which gave the aesthetic property of a natural stone. When it constructed with such a building board 1, at the joint of the adjoining building board 1, a concavo-convex encaustic pattern will shift, and will be constructed, and there was nonconformity which a gap of the concavo-convex encaustic pattern is conspicuous, and spoils the aesthetic property of the natural stone of ****. Moreover, since one longitudinal joint 3 passed by the pattern of a brick tone and a tile tone at the joint of right and left of the building board 2 what adopted the horse joint (break joint) as shown in drawing 8 , at a joint (longitudinal joint 3), it did not become a horse joint, but it seemed that the 1st step and the 3rd step of block 4 were divided by the longitudinal joint 3 from the top, and there was nonconformity of producing sense of incongruity.
[0004] It is in this invention being made in consideration of such a situation, therefore offering the building board with which the object can finish the beautiful wall surface on which the joint of a building board is not conspicuous by an encaustic pattern not becoming discontinuous at the joint of a building board.
[0005]
[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, a building board of claim 1 of this invention A concavo-convex encaustic pattern which has pointing is formed in a front face. By forming a concavo-convex encaustic pattern of each **** concerned so that a concavo-convex encaustic pattern of other building boards with which a concavo-convex encaustic pattern of the two-side section with which either [at least] the upper and lower sides or right and left of each building board face was compared by it may be followed when sticking two or more building boards on a wall surface A concavo-convex encaustic pattern does not become discontinuous at a joint (comparison portion) of a building board, but it is made not to produce sense of incongruity.
[0006] In this case, a convex encaustic block which formed in a front face of each building board a concavo-convex encaustic pattern of a horse joint with which a longitudinal joint during each convex encaustic block is not connected with one straight line like claim 2, and was divided by one [at least] side section of right and left of each building board, It forms so that a convex encaustic block which is not divided may be made intermingled, and a longitudinal joint

of a convex encaustic block which is not divided is arranged with the fragmentation side edge section of a divided convex encaustic block, and you may make it form it. Thereby, at a joint of right-and-left both sides of a building board, a convex encaustic block can be made to continue without breaking down a pattern of a horse joint, and sense of incongruity is not produced, either.

[0007] Moreover, a bed joint is formed in the side section of either upper and lower sides of each building board, and you may make it not form a bed joint in the side section of another side like claim 3. Thereby, a concavo-convex encaustic pattern also comes to adjust vertical both sides of a building board.

[0008] Moreover, like claim 4, male real part may be formed in the side section of either right and left of each building board, and female real part may be formed in the side section of another side. If it does in this way, there is an advantage which can be constructed by any execution method of metallic-ornaments execution shown in drawing 2 (a) and screw (or nail) stop execution shown in (b).

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 3 . The concavo-convex encaustic pattern which the building board 11 carried out press forming of the cement system molding material, formed it with the template (not shown), and was formed in the front face serves as a pattern that the convex encaustic portion 12 of the various configurations where the magnitude of the natural stone style differs was arranged on both sides of pointing 13. And when sticking two or more sheets of this building board 11 on a wall surface, the convex encaustic portion 12 and pointing 13 of each **** concerned are formed so that the convex encaustic portion 12 and pointing 13 of the four-side section of the upper and lower sides and right and left of each building board 11 may follow the convex encaustic portion 12 of other building boards 11 compared by it, and pointing 13. If it puts in another way, it is formed so that the convex encaustic portion 12 and pointing 13 of the lower side of each building board 11 may follow it of a top chord, and it is formed so that the convex encaustic portion 12 and pointing 13 of left part may follow it of the right-hand side.

[0010] The execution method of this building board 11 has the metallic-ornaments execution shown in drawing 2 (a), and the screw (or nail) stop execution shown in (b). Any execution method forms the male real part 16 in the end side of the building board 11, forms the female real part 17 in an other end side, and where it fitted in both [these] the real part 16 and 17 and an ends side is compared, it attaches it. In metallic-ornaments execution, as shown in drawing 2 (a), the metallic ornaments 19 with ruble are fixed to the substrate material 18 on a screw 20, and engagement maintenance of the male real part 16 and the female real part 17 is carried out by these metallic ornaments 19 with ruble. the condition of having made the male real part 16 and the female real part 17 fitting in in screw (or nail) stop execution as shown in drawing 2 (b) — each building board 11 — bis--- it attaches in the substrate material 18 by 21 (or nail). A tarpaulin 22 is put for any execution method between the rear face of the building board 11, and the substrate material 18.

[0011] The joint (comparison section) of each building board 11 only compared the end face of each building board 11, and it does not fill up with the caulking material. This is for making pointing 13 follow the convex encaustic portion 12 on both sides of the joint of the building board 11. Moreover, only by comparing the end face of each building board 11 simply, as shown in drawing 3 (c), a level difference arises by the variation in board thickness at the joint 14 of the building board 11, and this level difference comes to be conspicuous in the board thickness of the building board 11, since there is occasionally variation. Then, it is made hard to be conspicuous [in the level difference produced by the variation in board thickness at the joint 14 of the building board 11] by forming the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 of the depth shallower than the depth of pointing 13 in the surface edge section of each side of the building board 11 with this operation gestalt.

[0012] Moreover, it is painted in the coatings of a color which is different in the surface convex encaustic portion 12 and surface pointing 13 of the building board 11, and the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 is painted in the coatings of the same color as the convex encaustic

portion 12. After carrying out the under coat of the method of application to the whole front face of the building board 11 in the coatings of the color of pointing 13 by a curtain flow coater etc., it applies the same coating only as the convex encaustic portion 12 and the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 by the roll coater. Under the present circumstances, since pointing 13 is deeper than the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15, in a roll coater, it is not painted but the color of an under coat is left behind.

[0013] With the 1st operation gestalt explained above, since the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of the four-side section of the upper and lower sides and right and left of each building board 11 follows the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of other building boards 11 compared by it when sticking the building board 11 on a wall surface, a concavo-convex encaustic pattern does not become discontinuous at the joint 14 of the building board 11, but the joint 14 of the building board 11 stops being able to be conspicuous easily, and sense of incongruity is not produced. Furthermore, it can be made hard to be conspicuous [with the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15] in the level difference produced by the variation in board thickness at the joint 14 of the building board 11, since the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 of the depth shallower than the depth of pointing 13 is formed in the surface edge section of each **** of the building board 11.

[0014] In addition, since the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 is painted in the coatings of the same color as the convex encaustic portion 12, the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 of the shallow depth which cannot be easily conspicuous essentially becomes unable to be conspicuous easily increasingly, can raise the continuity of the concavo-convex encaustic pattern in the joint 14 of the building board 11, and can constitute the wall surface excellent in the appearance design nature with a sense of togetherness which does not make it conjointly conscious [the effect mentioned above] of the joint 14 of the building board 11. Moreover, although a concavo-convex encaustic pattern may shift to a longitudinal direction when the building board 11 becomes a long picture, by forming the shallow chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 in the surface edge section of each **** of the building board 11 even in this case, it can be made hard to be conspicuous in a gap of a concavo-convex encaustic pattern, and the consistency of a concavo-convex encaustic pattern can be maintained. Furthermore, the chamfering-of-the-edge section 15 formed in the surface edge section of each **** of the building board 11 can also play the role which prevents the chip of the surface edge section of each ****, can lessen the defect incidence rate by the chip of the surface edge section, and can improve the product yield.

[0015] On the other hand, with the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention shown in drawing 4 , the makeup longitudinal joint 29 during each convex encaustic block 27 forms in the front face of the building board 25 the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of the horse joint (break joint), for example, a tile tone, which is not connected with one straight line, and a brick tone. Since one longitudinal joint 3 passed along the building board of the tile tone of the conventional horse joint, and a brick tone at the joint of the building board 2 as shown in drawing 8 , in the joint portion, it did not become a horse joint, but seemed to divide the 1st step and the 3rd step of block 4 by the longitudinal joint 3 from the top, and had the nonconformity of producing sense of incongruity.

[0016] then, with the 2nd operation gestalt shown in drawing 4 , in the side section of right and left of each building board 25 Convex encaustic block 27a divided at the joint 26 and the convex encaustic block 27 which is not divided are formed by turns. At the joint 26 of one side section (right-hand-side section) of each building board 25 The makeup longitudinal joint 29 of the convex encaustic block 27 which is not divided is arranged and formed in the fragmentation side edge section of divided convex encaustic block 27a. The makeup longitudinal joint 29 is not formed in the joint 26 of the side section (left part section) of another side of each building board 25, but it forms in it so that convex encaustic block 27a and the makeup bed joint 28 may continue at the joint 26 of right-and-left both sides. Thereby, at the joint 26 of the right-and-left both sides of the building board 25, the convex encaustic blocks 27 and 27a can be made to continue without breaking down the pattern of a horse joint, and sense of incongruity is not produced, either. It is made hard to be conspicuous in the level difference which forms the chamfering-of-the-edge section of the depth shallower than the depth of pointing in the

surface edge section of the right-and-left both sides of the building board 25 also in this case, and is produced by the variation in board thickness at the joint 26 of the building board 25.
[0017] In addition, while forming the makeup bed joint 28 covering the overall length, he forms only the makeup longitudinal joint 29 prolonged downward the lower side of the building board 25, and is trying for a concavo-convex encaustic pattern to also adjust the vertical both sides of the building board 25 by it in the top chord of the building board 25. The execution method of this building board 25 should just use either of the screw (or nail) stop execution shown in the metallic-ornaments execution shown in drawing 2 (a), or (b).
[0018] moreover, with the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention shown in drawing 5 The concavo-convex encaustic pattern of a horse joint (break joint), for example, a **** tone, is formed in the front face of the building board 31. While a longitudinal joint is not formed in the joint 32 of the right-and-left both sides of the building board 31, but forming so that the convex encaustic block 33 and the makeup bed joint 34 may continue at the joint 32 of right-and-left both sides It is made hard to be conspicuous in the level difference which forms the chamfering-of-the-edge section of the depth shallower than the depth of pointing in the surface edge section of the right-and-left both sides of the building board 31, and is produced by the variation in board thickness at the joint 32 of the building board 31.
[0019] However, with this 3rd operation gestalt, the length of the convex encaustic block 33 is irregular, especially, the 4th step of convex encaustic block 33a will become extremely short compared with the length of other convex encaustic blocks 33 with the 2nd step from on the joint 32 of right-and-left both sides, and a **** pattern will become imbalance.
[0020] so, while improving the operation gestalt of the above 3rd and arranging the length of the convex encaustic block 33 of building board 31 front face, with the 4th operation gestalt of this invention shown in drawing 6 , the convex encaustic block 33b of right-and-left both sides forms for being alike so that the length of convex encaustic block 33b over the joint 32 (comparison portion) of right-and-left both sides may not differ from the length of the convex encaustic block 33 of other portions greatly. Thereby, the length of convex encaustic block 33b over the joint 32 of right-and-left both sides also stops also producing sense of incongruity, and the balance of a **** pattern becomes good. Points other than this are the same as said 3rd operation gestalt.
[0021] In addition, although said each of each operation gestalten applies this invention to a building board [being oblong (horizontal ****)], it cannot be overemphasized that you may apply to a building board [being longwise (******)]. Moreover, you may make it make a concavo-convex encaustic pattern continue only about the two-side section which either the upper and lower sides and right and left of a building board face, and may make it fill up with a caulking material the joint of the side section which a concavo-convex encaustic pattern does not follow in this case.
[0022] Moreover, it is not necessary to paint the convex encaustic portion and pointing of a building board by not necessarily different color, and even if it paints a convex encaustic portion and pointing in the same color, the desired end of this invention can fully be attained. In addition, this invention is not limited to the concavo-convex encaustic pattern of each of said operation gestalt, but in the range which does not deviate from a summary, it changes variously that it is applicable to the building board of the various concavo-convex encaustic patterns which have pointing etc., and it can carry it out. [it] [it]
[0023]
[Effect of the Invention] According to the building board of claims 1-3 of this invention, so that clearly from the above explanation A concavo-convex encaustic pattern does not become discontinuous at the joint (comparison portion) of the two-side section which either [at least] the upper and lower sides or right and left of each building board face when sticking two or more building boards on a wall surface. The wall surface excellent in the appearance design nature with a sense of togetherness which you do not produce [nature] sense of incongruity and does not make it conscious of the joint of a building board can be constituted.
[0024] Moreover, in claim 4, since male real part was formed in the side section of either right and left of each building board and female real part was formed in the side section of another side, it can construct by any execution method of metallic-ornaments execution and screw (or

nail) stop execution.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] Front view showing the example of execution of the building board in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention
[Drawing 2] For (a), (b) is the vertical section side elevation showing the condition of having attached the building board by metallic-ornaments execution, and the vertical section side elevation showing the condition of having attached the building board by screw (or nail) stop execution.
[Drawing 3] For the perspective diagram of the chamfering-of-the-edge section circumference of two building boards to compare, and (b), the perspective diagram showing the condition of having compared two building boards, and (c) are [(a)] the perspective diagram showing the level difference produced into the comparison portion of a building board when not forming the chamfering-of-the-edge section.
[Drawing 4] Front view showing the example of execution of the building board in the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention
[Drawing 5] Front view showing the example of execution of the building board in the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention
[Drawing 6] Front view showing the example of execution of the building board in the 4th operation gestalt of this invention
[Drawing 7] Front view showing the example of execution of the conventional building board
[Drawing 8] Front view showing the example of execution of other conventional building boards
[Description of Notations]
11 [— Joint (comparison portion),] — A building board, 12 — A convex encaustic portion, 13 — Pointing, 14 15 [— Substrate material, 19 / — Metallic ornaments with ruble,] — The chamfering-of-the-edge section, 16 — Male real part, 17 — Female real part, 18 20 21 [— Joint (comparison portion),] — A screw, 22 — A tarpaulin, 25 — A building board, 26 27 27a [— A building board, 32 / — A joint (comparison portion), 33, 33a, 33b / — A convex encaustic block, 34 / — Makeup bed joint.] — A convex encaustic block, 28 — A makeup bed joint, 29 — A makeup longitudinal joint, 31

[Translation done.]

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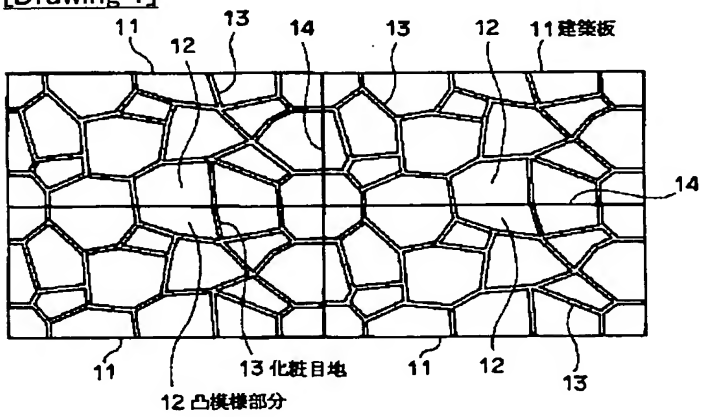
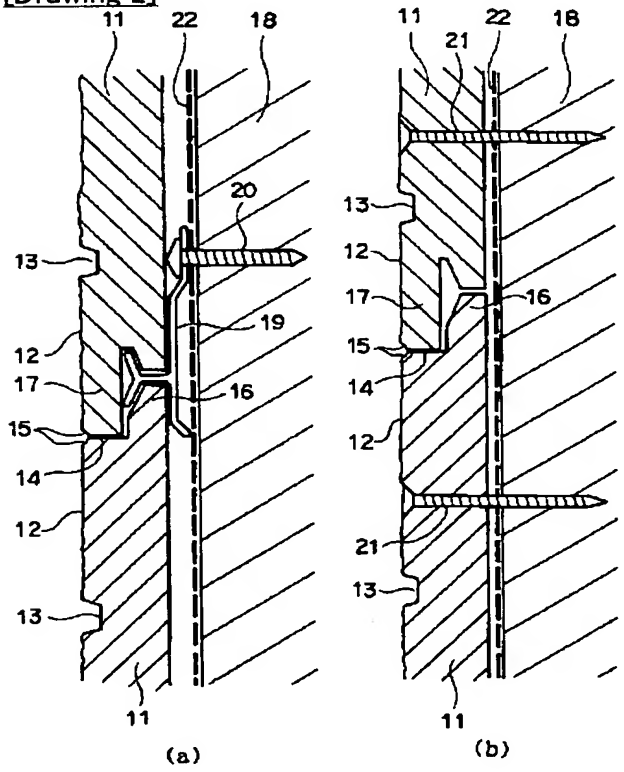
DRAWINGS

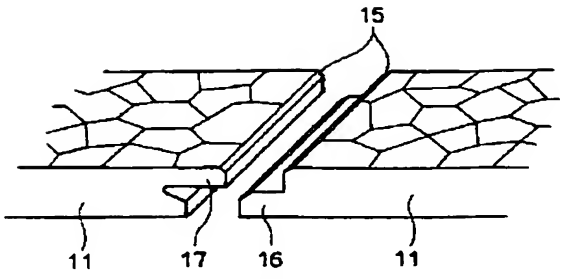
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



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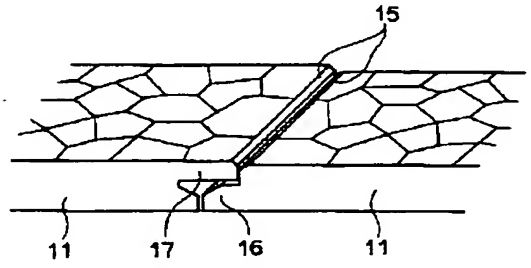

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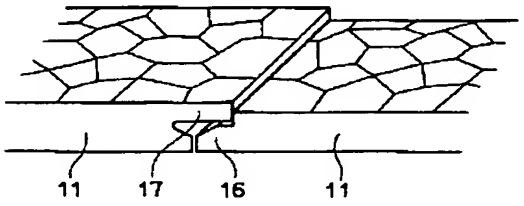
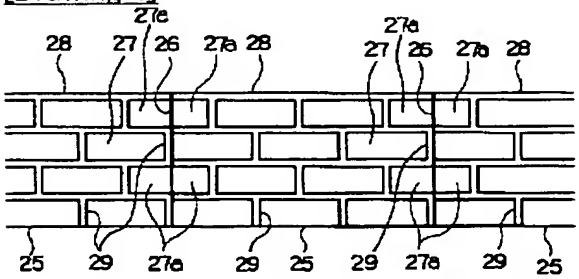
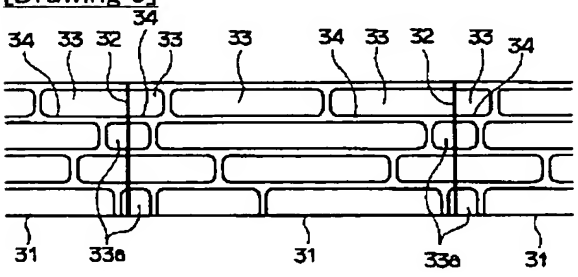


(c)

[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



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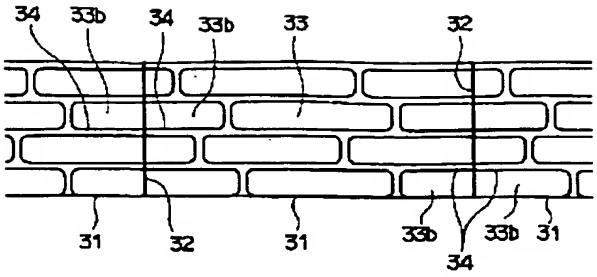
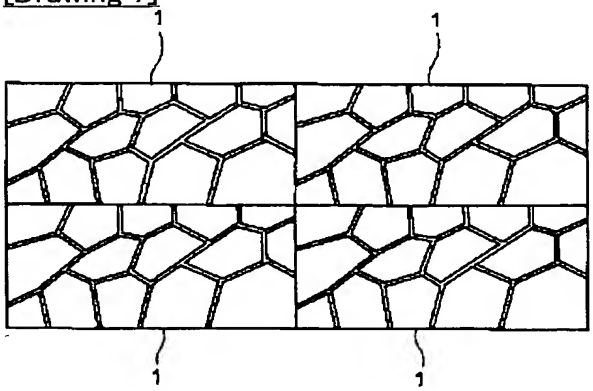
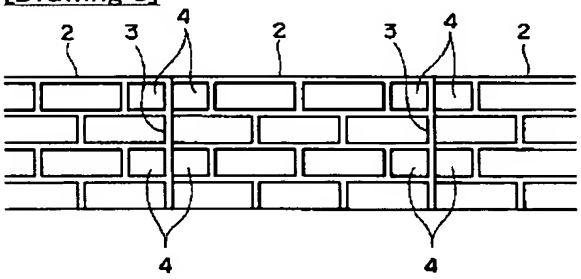


[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



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(19)日本国特許庁（ＪＰ）　(12)公開特許公報（Ａ）　(11)特許出願公開番号
特開2001－59325
（P2001－59325A）
(43)公開日　平成13年３月６日(2001.3.6)

(51)Int.Cl.'	識別記号	ＦＩ	ﾃｰﾏｺｰﾄﾞ(参考)
Ｅ０４Ｆ　13/08		Ｅ０４Ｆ　13/08	Ｅ
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審査請求　有　請求項の数４　ＯＬ　（全６頁）

(21)出願番号　特願2000－229031(P2000－229031)
(62)分割の表示　特願平7－307204の分割
(22)出願日　平成７年11月27日(1995.11.27)

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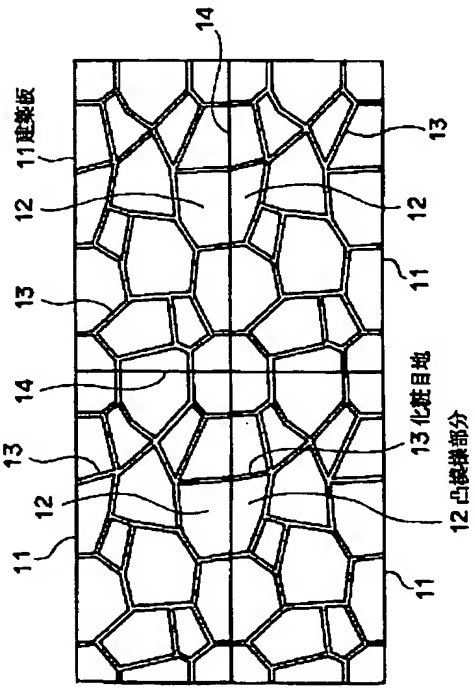
(54)【発明の名称】　建築板

(57)【要約】
【課題】　建築板の継ぎ目で模様パターンが不連続にならず、建築板の継ぎ目が目立たない美しい壁面に仕上げることができるようにする。
【解決手段】　建築板１１は、セメント系成形材料を型板によってプレス成形して形成したものであり、その表面に形成された凹凸模様パターンは、大きさの異なる種々の形状の凸模様部分１２を化粧目地１３を挟んで配列した模様となっている。この建築板１１を壁面に複数枚貼り合わせたときに各建築板１１の上下・左右の４辺部の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３がそれに突き合わされた他の建築板１１の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３と連続するように各辺部の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３が形成されている。更に、建築板１１の各辺の表面エッジ部に化粧目地１３の深さより浅い深さの面取部を形成することで、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４に板厚のバラツキによって生じる段差を目立ちにくくする。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項１】　表面に化粧目地を有する凹凸模様パターンを形成した建築板において、
複数枚の建築板を壁面に貼り合わせたときに各建築板の上下・左右の少なくとも一方の相対する２辺部の凹凸模様パターンがそれに突き合わされた他の建築板の凹凸模様パターンと連続するように当該各辺部の凹凸模様パターンを形成したことを特徴とする建築板。

【請求項２】　各建築板の表面に形成した凹凸模様パターンは、各凸模様ブロック間の縦目地が１直線につながらない馬目地の凹凸模様パターンであり、
各建築板の左右の少なくとも一方の辺部には、分断された凸模様ブロックと、分断されない凸模様ブロックとを混在させるように形成し、分断されない凸模様ブロックの縦目地を、分断された凸模様ブロックの分断側縁部に揃えて形成したことを特徴とする請求項１に記載の建築板。

【請求項３】　各建築板の上下いずれか一方の辺部に横目地を形成し、他方の辺部には横目地を形成しないことを特徴とする請求項１又は２に記載の建築板。

【請求項４】　各建築板の左右いずれか一方の辺部に雄実部を形成し、他方の辺部に雌実部を形成したことを特徴とする請求項１乃至３のいずれかに記載の建築板。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【０００１】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、表面に化粧目地を有する凹凸模様パターンを形成した建築板に関するものである。

【０００２】

【従来の技術】近年、窯業系の建築板は、型板によるプレス成形によってレンガ調、岩組調等の凹凸模様を形成することで、外観意匠性を向上させるようにしたものが多い。このような建築板は、同一の型板を用いて同じ模様のものが大量生産され、同一模様の建築板を壁面に何枚も貼り合わせることによって、壁面全体にレンガ調、岩組調等の凹凸模様を施すようにしている。

【０００３】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】最近では、消費者ニーズの多様化から、図７に示すように、建築板１の凹凸模様パターンを不規則に変化させて、自然石の風合いを持たせるようにしたものがある。このような建築板１で施工した場合、隣接する建築板１の継ぎ目で凹凸模様パターンがずれて施工されてしまい、その凹凸模様パターンのずれが目立って折角の自然石の風合いを損ねてしまう不具合があった。また、図８に示すようにレンガ調、タイル調の模様で馬目地（破れ目地）を採用したものでは、建築板２の左右の継ぎ目に１本の縦目地３が通っているため、継ぎ目（縦目地３）では馬目地とならず、上から１段目と３段目のブロック４が縦目地３で分断されているように見えて、違和感を生じるという不具合があった。

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【０００４】本発明はこのような事情を考慮してなされたものであり、従ってその目的は、建築板の継ぎ目で模様パターンが不連続にならず、建築板の継ぎ目が目立たない美しい壁面を仕上げることができる建築板を提供することにある。

【０００５】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、本発明の請求項１の建築板は、表面に化粧目地を有する凹凸模様パターンを形成したものであって、複数枚の建築板を壁面に貼り合わせたときに各建築板の上下・左右の少なくとも一方の相対する２辺部の凹凸模様パターンがそれに突き合わされた他の建築板の凹凸模様パターンと連続するように当該各辺部の凹凸模様パターンを形成することで、建築板の継ぎ目（突き合わせ部分）で凹凸模様パターンが不連続にならず、違和感を生じないようにする。

【０００６】この場合、請求項２のように、各建築板の表面に、各凸模様ブロック間の縦目地が１直線につながらない馬目地の凹凸模様パターンを形成し、各建築板の左右の少なくとも一方の辺部には、分断された凸模様ブロックと、分断されない凸模様ブロックとを混在させるように形成し、分断されない凸模様ブロックの縦目地を、分断された凸模様ブロックの分断側縁部に揃えて形成するようにしても良い。これにより、建築板の左右両辺の継ぎ目でも馬目地のパターンを崩さずに凸模様ブロックを連続させることができ、違和感を生じない。

【０００７】また、請求項３のように、各建築板の上下いずれか一方の辺部に横目地を形成し、他方の辺部には横目地を形成しないようにしても良い。これにより、建築板の上下両辺でも凹凸模様パターンが整合するようになる。

【０００８】また、請求項４のように、各建築板の左右いずれか一方の辺部に雄実部を形成し、他方の辺部に雌実部を形成しても良い。このようにすれば、図２（ａ）に示す金具施工と、（ｂ）に示すビス（又は釘）留め施工のいずれの施工方法でも施工できる利点がある。

【０００９】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の第１の実施形態を図１乃至図３に基づいて説明する。建築板１１は、セメント系成形材料を型板（図示せず）によってプレス成形して形成したものであり、その表面に形成された凹凸模様パターンは、自然石風の大きさの異なる種々の形状の凸模様部分１２を化粧目地１３を挟んで配列した模様となっている。そして、この建築板１１を壁面に複数枚貼り合わせたときに各建築板１１の上下・左右の４辺部の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３がそれに突き合わされた他の建築板１１の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３と連続するように当該各辺部の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３が形成されている。換言すれば、各建築板１１の下辺の

凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３が上辺のそれに連続するように形成され、左辺の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３が右辺のそれに連続するように形成されている。

【００１０】この建築板１１の施工方法には、図２（ａ）に示す金具施工と、（ｂ）に示すビス（又は釘）留め施工がある。いずれの施工方法も、建築板１１の一端面に雄実部１６を形成し、他端面に雌実部１７を形成し、これら両実部１６，１７を嵌合して両端面を突き合わせた状態で取り付ける。金具施工では、図２（ａ）に示すように、下地材１８に留付金具１９をビス２０で固定し、この留付金具１９で雄実部１６と雌実部１７を係合保持するものである。ビス（又は釘）留め施工では、図２（ｂ）に示すように、雄実部１６と雌実部１７とを嵌合させた状態で、各建築板１１をビス２１（又は釘）で下地材１８に取り付ける。いずれの施工方法も、建築板１１の裏面と下地材１８との間に防水シート２２が挟み込まれる。

【００１１】各建築板１１の継ぎ目（突き合わせ部）は、各建築板１１の端面を突き合わせただけであり、コーキング材は充填されていない。これは、建築板１１の継ぎ目を挟んで凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３を連続させるためである。また、建築板１１の板厚には、ときにはバラツキがあるため、単純に各建築板１１の端面を突き合わせただけでは、図３（ｃ）に示すように、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４に板厚のバラツキによって段差が生じ、この段差が目立つようになる。そこで、この実施形態では建築板１１の各辺の表面エッジ部に化粧目地１３の深さより浅い深さの面取部１５を形成することで、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４に板厚のバラツキによって生じる段差を目立ちにくくしている。

【００１２】また、建築板１１の表面の凸模様部分１２と化粧目地１３とは異なる色の塗料で塗装され、面取部１５が凸模様部分１２と同じ色の塗料で塗装されている。塗装方法は、建築板１１の表面全体にカーテンフローコーター等で化粧目地１３の色の塗料で下塗りした後、ロールコーターで凸模様部分１２と面取部１５のみに同じ塗料を塗る。この際、化粧目地１３は面取部１５より深くなっているので、ロールコーターでは塗装されず、下塗りの色が残される。

【００１３】以上説明した第１の実施形態では、建築板１１を壁面に貼り合わせたときに各建築板１１の上下・左右の４辺部の凹凸模様パターンがそれに突き合わされた他の建築板１１の凹凸模様パターンと連続するので、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４で凹凸模様パターンが不連続にならず、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４が目立ちにくくなり、違和感を生じない。更に、建築板１１の各辺部の表面エッジ部に化粧目地１３の深さより浅い深さの面取部１５を形成しているので、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４に板厚のバラツキによって生じる段差を面取部１５によって目立ちにくくすることができる。

【００１４】これに加え、面取部１５を凸模様部分１２と同じ色の塗料で塗装しているので、本来的に目立ちにくい浅い深さの面取部１５が益々目立ちにくくなり、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４での凹凸模様パターンの連続性を高めることができ、上述した効果と相俟って、建築板１１の継ぎ目１４を意識させない一体感のある外観意匠性に優れた壁面を構成することができる。また、建築板１１が長尺になると、長手方向に凹凸模様パターンがずれることがあるが、この場合でも、建築板１１の各辺部の表面エッジ部に浅い面取部１５を形成することで、凹凸模様パターンのずれを目立ちにくくすることができ、凹凸模様パターンの整合性を保つことができる。更に、建築板１１の各辺部の表面エッジ部に形成した面取部１５は、各辺部の表面エッジ部の欠けを防ぐ役割も果たし、表面エッジ部の欠けによる不良発生率を少なくして、製品歩留りを向上することができる。

【００１５】一方、図４に示す本発明の第２の実施形態では、建築板２５の表面に、各凸模様ブロック２７間の化粧縦目地２９が１直線につながらない馬目地（破れ目地）の例えばタイル調、レンガ調の凹凸模様パターンを形成している。従来の馬目地のタイル調、レンガ調の建築板は、図８に示すように、建築板２の継ぎ目に１本の縦目地３が通っているため、継ぎ目部分では馬目地とならず、上から１段目と３段目のブロック４が縦目地３で分断されているように見えて、違和感を生じるという不具合があった。

【００１６】そこで、図４に示す第２の実施形態では、各建築板２５の左右の辺部には、継ぎ目２６で分断された凸模様ブロック２７ａと、分断されない凸模様ブロック２７とを交互に形成し、各建築板２５の一方の辺部（右辺部）の継ぎ目２６には、分断されない凸模様ブロック２７の化粧縦目地２９を、分断された凸模様ブロック２７ａの分断側縁部に揃えて形成している。各建築板２５の他方の辺部（左辺部）の継ぎ目２６には、化粧縦目地２９を形成せず、左右両辺の継ぎ目２６で凸模様ブロック２７ａと化粧横目地２８とが連続するように形成している。これにより、建築板２５の左右両辺の継ぎ目２６でも馬目地のパターンを崩さずに凸模様ブロック２７，２７ａを連続させることができ、違和感を生じない。この場合も、建築板２５の左右両辺の表面エッジ部に、化粧目地の深さより浅い深さの面取部を形成し、建築板２５の継ぎ目２６に板厚のバラツキによって生じる段差を目立ちにくくしている。

【００１７】尚、建築板２５の上辺には、その全長にわたって化粧横目地２８を形成する一方、建築板２５の下辺には、下向きに延びる化粧縦目地２９のみを形成し、それによって建築板２５の上下両辺でも凹凸模様パターンが整合するようにしている。この建築板２５の施工方法は、図２（ａ）に示す金具施工又は（ｂ）に示すビス（又は釘）留め施工のいずれかを用いれば良い。

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【００１８】また、図５に示す本発明の第３の実施形態では、建築板３１の表面に、馬目地（破れ目地）の例えば岩組調の凹凸模様パターンを形成し、建築板３１の左右両辺の継ぎ目３２に縦目地を形成せず、左右両辺の継ぎ目３２で凸模様ブロック３３と化粧横目地３４とが連続するように形成すると共に、建築板３１の左右両辺の表面エッジ部に、化粧目地の深さより浅い深さの面取部を形成し、建築板３１の継ぎ目３２に板厚のバラツキによって生じる段差を目立ちにくくしている。

【００１９】しかし、この第３の実施形態では、凸模様ブロック３３の長さが不揃いで、特に、左右両辺の継ぎ目３２の上から２段目と４段目の凸模様ブロック３３ａが他の凸模様ブロック３３の長さに比べて極端に短くなってしまい、岩組模様がアンバランスになってしまう。

【００２０】そこで、図６に示す本発明の第４の実施形態では、上記第３の実施形態を改良し、建築板３１表面の凸模様ブロック３３の長さを揃えると共に、左右両辺の継ぎ目３２（突き合わせ部分）に跨がった凸模様ブロック３３ｂの長さが他の部分の凸模様ブロック３３の長さと大きく異ならないようにように左右両辺の凸模様ブロック３３ｂを形成している。これにより、左右両辺の継ぎ目３２に跨がった凸模様ブロック３３ｂの長さも違和感を生じなくなり、岩組模様のバランスが良くなる。これ以外の点は、前記第３の実施形態と同じである。

【００２１】尚、前記各実施形態は、いずれも本発明を横長（横貼り）の建築板に適用したものであるが、縦長（縦貼り）の建築板に適用しても良いことは言うまでもない。また、建築板の上下・左右のいずれか一方の相対する２辺部についてのみ凹凸模様パターンを連続させるようにしても良く、この場合、凹凸模様パターンが連続しない辺部の継ぎ目にコーキング材を充填するようにしても良い。

【００２２】また、建築板の凸模様部分と化粧目地は必ずしも異なる色で塗装する必要はなく、凸模様部分と化粧目地とを同じ色で塗装しても本発明の所期の目的は十分に達成することができる。その他、本発明は、前記各実施形態の凹凸模様パターンに限定されず、化粧目地を有する種々の凹凸模様パターンの建築板に適用できる等、要旨を逸脱しない範囲で種々変更して実施できる。

【００２３】

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【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明の請求項１～３の建築板によれば、複数枚の建築板を壁面に貼り合わせたときに各建築板の上下・左右の少なくとも一方の相対する２辺部の継ぎ目（突き合わせ部分）で凹凸模様パターンが不連続にならず、違和感を生じることがなく、建築板の継ぎ目を意識させない一体感のある外観意匠性に優れた壁面を構成することができる。

【００２４】また、請求項４では、各建築板の左右いずれか一方の辺部に雄実部を形成し、他方の辺部に雌実部を形成したので、金具施工と、ビス（又は釘）留め施工のいずれの施工方法でも施工できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図１】本発明の第１の実施形態における建築板の施工例を示す正面図

【図２】（ａ）は金具施工により建築板を取り付けた状態を示す縦断側面図、（ｂ）はビス（又は釘）留め施工により建築板を取り付けた状態を示す縦断側面図

【図３】（ａ）は突き合わせる２枚の建築板の面取部周辺の斜視図、（ｂ）は２枚の建築板を突き合わせた状態を示す斜視図、（ｃ）は面取部を形成しない場合に建築板の突き合わせ部分に生じる段差を示す斜視図

【図４】本発明の第２の実施形態における建築板の施工例を示す正面図

【図５】本発明の第３の実施形態における建築板の施工例を示す正面図

【図６】本発明の第４の実施形態における建築板の施工例を示す正面図

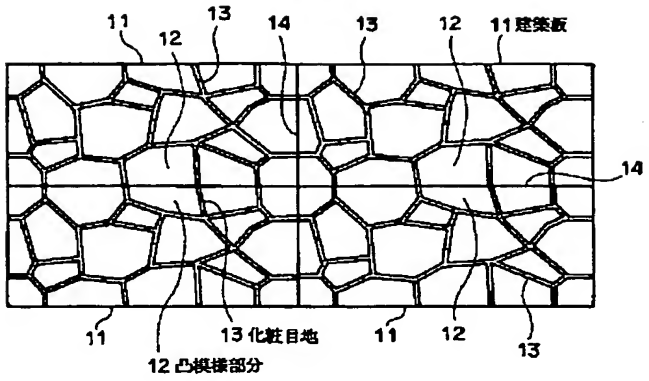
【図７】従来の建築板の施工例を示す正面図

【図８】従来の他の建築板の施工例を示す正面図

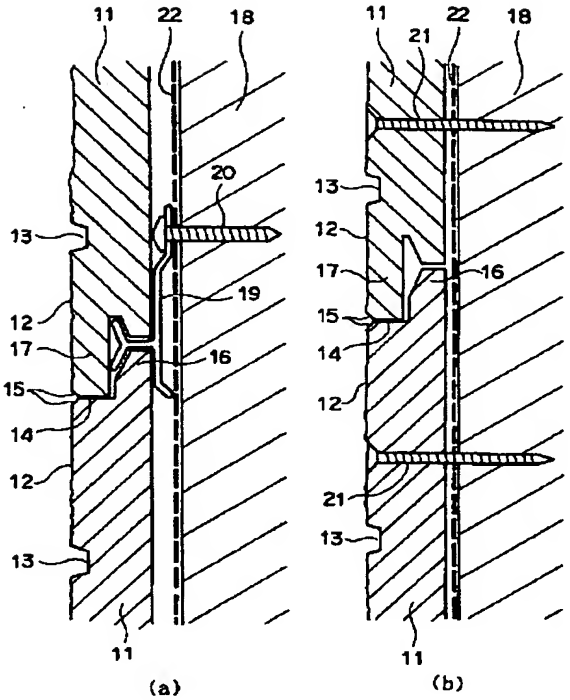
【符号の説明】

１１…建築板、１２…凸模様部分、１３…化粧目地、１４…継ぎ目（突き合わせ部分）、１５…面取部、１６…雄実部、１７…雌実部、１８…下地材、１９…留付金具、２０，２１…ビス、２２…防水シート、２５…建築板、２６…継ぎ目（突き合わせ部分）、２７，２７ａ…凸模様ブロック、２８…化粧横目地、２９…化粧縦目地、３１…建築板、３２…継ぎ目（突き合わせ部分）、３３，３３ａ，３３ｂ…凸模様ブロック、３４…化粧横目地。

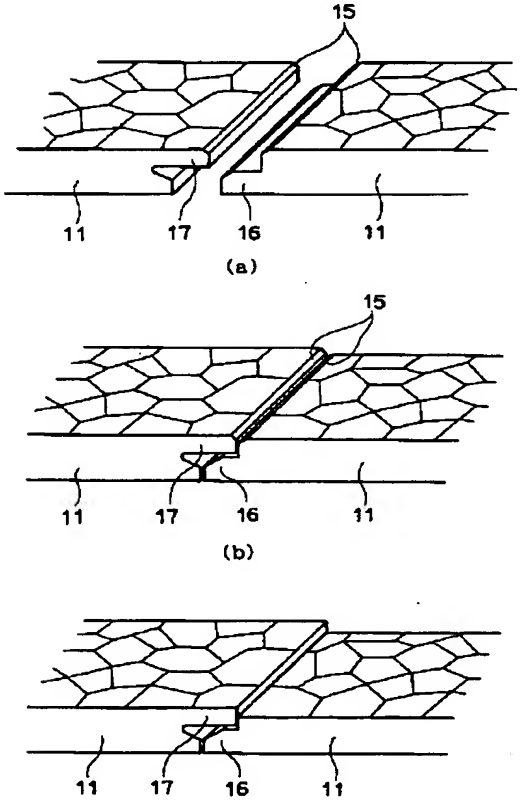
【図１】


11
12
13
14
13
12
11 建築板
14
11
13 化粧目地
11
12
13
12 凸模様部分

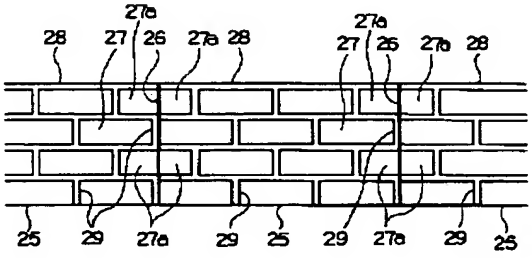
【図２】


11
22
18
20
13
19
12
17
16
15
14
12
13
11
(a)
11
21
22
18
13
12
17
16
15
14
12
21
13
11
(b)

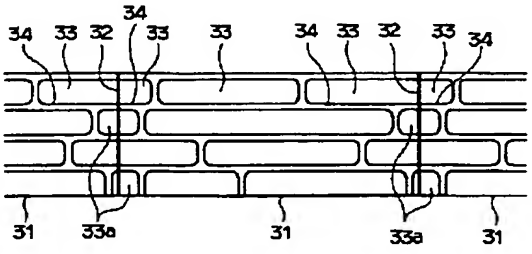
【図３】


15
11
17
16
11
(a)
15
11
17
16
11
(b)
11
17
16
11
(c)

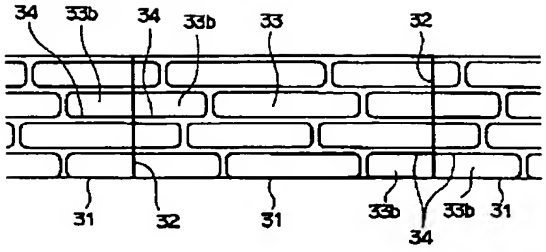
【図４】


27a
28
27
26
27a
28
27a
27
26
27a
28
25
29
27a
29
25
29
27a
29
25

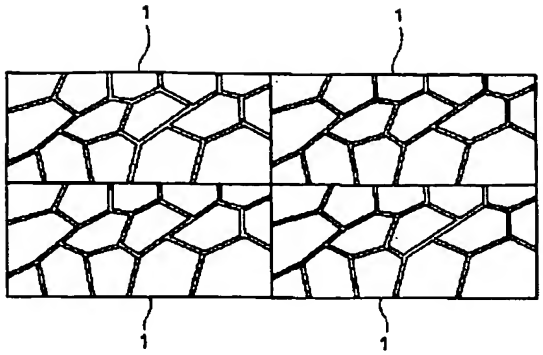
【図５】


34
34
33
32
33
33
34
33
32
33
34
31
33a
31
33a
31

【図６】



【図７】



【図８】